

THE YEOMAN.

Published Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

S. I. M. MAJOR & COMPANY.

S. I. M. MAJOR, Editor.

SATURDAY MAY 22.

FRANKFORT:

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

RANKIN R. REVILL.

OF OWEN.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF

W. S. DEHONEY.

FOR JAILER.

JAMES F. DRYDEN.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

E. A. W. ROBERTS.

FOR CORNER.

H. S. MOORE.

FOR ASSessor.

PETER JETT.

FOR SURVEYOR.

GEO. R. VALLANDINGHAM.

Notice.—The nominating committee appointed by the Democratic County Convention, on Monday last, are requested to meet in this city on Monday, the 31st inst.

Ascension Church.—The Bishop of the Diocese will hold a special Confirmation in this Church, on Monday night, May 24th. Divine service to begin at 7 1/2 o'clock.

A Speck of War.

For some time past American (not Knox) vessels have been subjected to the most annoying and insulting treatment by British armed vessels in American waters. The frequency and number of these insults have very much the appearance of premeditated insult on the part of Great Britain. It is hardly presumable that so many British commanders, would at nearly the same time fire into, board and search our vessels without special instructions to that effect from the Ministry of England. We submit a statement of British outrages committed in the last three weeks, and every mail brings us news of similar ones:

Ship Tropic Bird, fired into, boarded and searched.

Bark Clara Windsor, fired into, boarded and searched.

Bark Glenburn, overhauled at sea.

Bark W. H. Chandler, boarded and searched while lying at anchor in the port of Sagua la Grande.

Twelve other vessels also boarded and searched in the harbor of Sagua la Grande.

Brig Robert Wing, fired into, boarded and searched.

Schooner Wingold, fired into, boarded and searched.

Schooner Cortez, seized, and now detained at Inagua.

Schooner N. B. Borden, fired into, boarded and searched.

Schooner Mobile, fired into, boarded and searched.

The pretext given by these minions of British insolence, is, that they are stationed along the coast of Cuba to prevent the slave trade, and that in discharge of their duty they bring to and search every vessel carrying American colors in those waters.

"We are not going," says the New York Herald—"to argue this question of the right of search. It was discussed by President Jefferson during the whole of his administration, and finally agreed and fought out by President Madison, on general principles, in 1812. In 1842 Lord Ashburton was again assured by a "live Yankee," called DANIEL WEBSTER, as the English journals stated it, when discussing the African coast squadron question, that the old British humbug of a "police of the seas" would not go down on this continent, and they might set it at rest. But Palmerston having been defeated in his schemes in regard to this country through the sagacity of Mr. BUCHANAN, has endeavored with malice prepense to create a rumour with us. For this purpose he has sent these gunboats into American waters to harass our shipping and insult our flag immediately under our nose, and ordered his Minister at Washington to open again the whole budget of abolition discussion with our government. The correspondence between General Cass and Lord Napier, which we published some days since, is a part of the plan of Palmerston, and its whole design is nothing but a British intrigue to light again the subsiding flames of civil discord in this country upon the nigger question.

The question has been argued over and over again, and needs no further elucidation. What it wants now is the ventilation of action. We therefore call upon Congress to apply at once the remedy. This can only be done by the immediate passage of a joint resolution by both houses authorizing the President to send out at once the Home Squadron, with orders to capture and bring into the port of Washington, District of Columbia, as prize of war, her British Majesty's steamers Styx, and every other of her British Majesty's steamers that may have fired into or boarded and searched any American vessel at sea or in any port; and we call upon Mr. Buchanan the moment Congress shall have passed these joint resolutions, to send out the Home Squadron under the command of the roughest and readiest Commodore in the navy, with instruction to carry out these resolutions of Congress or to sink in the attempt; and we further recommend to Gen. Cass to pass no note of any kind upon this threathful subject to the British government or the British Minister, until the capture and bringing in of the Styx shall put the question upon that vantage ground—for, if he once suffers himself to be drawn into the stagnant pool of diplomatic discussion on this subject, the British government never will be taught that the American people love their flag and will let it be protected; and we recommend to Lord Napier, if he does not like this course of action, to take his hat and go home, and tell the British government that the people of the United States have made up their mind on this point; and will support, to a man, the administration in carrying out this policy.

We call further upon Congress to pass another joint resolution of both houses, setting forth that

the Spanish government in Cuba, in conniving at the slave trade and permitting its officials to make fortunes out of the Spanish slave trade, and that the Spanish slave traders, under which they come to our Puritan shipwrecks in New York, Boston and Portland, and purchase vessels fitted out for the trade to be delivered on the coast of Africa—taking advantage of the patriotic determination of the American people to have their flag respected everywhere is a nuisance to the family of nations, which must and shall be abated; and authorizing the President in case the Spanish government does not proceed at once in good faith to put down this barbarous traffic, to suspend the neutrality laws or to proceed at once to take possession of the island of Cuba, and abate the nuisance, and then to establish a friendly negotiation with Spain for the amicable cession of the island to us.

And we further recommend to Congress an expression of the opinion, by resolution or otherwise, that Great Britain in her dallying and delay in enforcing Spain to a fulfillment of her treaties, has exhibited an utter want of good faith on her part in the carrying out of their stipulations, which entitles her to the distrust and disrespect of the whole world.

We seriously recommend all of these measures to the immediate and favorable consideration of Congress; and should there be any member of either house who wants to discuss the subject, or who questions their propriety, he had better go home at once to his constituents, and ask their advice thereon.

It is only by such a course as we have recommended that a proper notice of these infamous outrages can be taken; and as the question of the right of search has been discussed until nothing new can be said on the subject, it is time that it take an entirely new phase, by the capture of some British ship-of-war exercising this odious power. The British government in issuing orders to its officers to exercise it, has been guilty of a virtual act of war against the United States; and the Spanish government in Cuba, in openly winking at the course of its official in fostering the slave trade, and violating the proudest boast of America by urging their slave traders to seek the cover of our flag for their iniquity, violates the obligations of contiguity and good neighborhood. We call upon Congress to act at once in this matter. Authorize the President to take possession of the Styx and the island of Cuba, and then Gen. Cass may carry on diplomatic correspondence about them with England and Spain till the day of judgment, if they choose to do so."

These are our sentiments, and we feel certain that they will find a ready response in the heart of every true American, i. e. citizen of the United States.

THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT.—The Democracy of the third appellate district held a convention on Wednesday last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. H. C. WOOD, of Green county, was nominated on the first ballot. Mr. WOOD is a gentleman of the very highest order of talents, and his legal attainments are admitted by all to be second to none.

His election is almost a matter of certainty.—If the Democrats of his district do anything like their duty, his majority will not fall short of two thousand. The Democracy of the third appellate district should do something to redeem themselves from the disgrace attending their apathy in the last election of third Appellate Judge.

With a clear majority in the district, they suffered the election to go by default. We hope they will do better this time, or call themselves Know-Nothings at once. They might as well be Know-Nothings as do-nothings.

"THE KENTUCKY FARMER."—Col. A. G. HODGES of this city, has issued a prospectus for a monthly Agricultural Journal, to be entitled as above.—Mr. HODGES says that it will be published a year, pay or no pay. From our knowledge of his ability and energy, we feel perfectly safe in saying, that he will give his readers a paper every worthy of their support.

Several abortive attempts have been made to sustain an agricultural paper in Kentucky. It is a singular and a shameful fact, that the people of Kentucky, generous and liberal in almost every thing else, are stingy and miserly whenever and wherever the question of Agriculture is concerned. Our farmers who will expend hundreds of dollars at a county fair or upon a patent corn planter, cannot be induced to give one dollar for a paper richly worth twelve times that sum. This state of case is peculiar to Kentucky, we are sorry to say, but it is a fact which no one can deny, but which all can remedy.

The Kentucky Farmer will be issued about the middle of July. Terms, \$1.00 per annum.

SUICIDE OF AN AUTHOR.—HENRY WM. HERBERT, known to the literary world as FRANK FORRESTER, whose books on field and aquatic sports, have attained a world-wide reputation, committed suicide in New York, on Monday, at the STREVEN House. Cause, domestic difficulties. Mr. H. left letters giving his reasons for the rash step, directed to the coroner and others.

The following, from the Indianapolis Journal of Thursday, gives doubtless the true cause of the suicide:

At the present term of the Marion Circuit Court a petition for divorce was filed by the wife of Henry William Herbert (Frank Forrester), of New York, a young woman who Herbert had married but a short time since. The pair were incongenial in their natures—Herbert old and addicted to bad habits, and the wife young, amiable, and handsome. The wife was badly treated by the husband—hence her present residence and application for divorce here. Monday the news of the legal steps taken by Mrs. Herbert for a separation from her husband reached the latter, and on the same evening he put an end to his existence by shooting himself—accomplishing instantly what the law would have been some considerable time in performing.

BATH LEONCOMPTON NOMINATIONS.—The Leoncomptons of Bath voted on Saturday last for candidates for the county offices to be supported at the coming August election. There was much competition for the various offices. The following were the successful aspirants for Judge, Sheriff, County Attorney, Clerk and Jailor.

Judge—JNO. D. YOUNG.
County Attorney—W. ADAMS.
Sheriff—W. P. CONNOR.
Clerk—R. H. CONNOR.
Jailor—JNO. C. DAUGHERTY.

HENRY R. W. JACKSON has recovered damages in \$10,000 of FRANCIS SCHMIDT in the fourth district court of New Orleans on account of injuries sustained by the falling on him of a wall of a house, belonging to defendant; him a rendering cripple for life.

It is reported in some parts of this county that E. A. W. ROBERTS, the Democratic nominee for County Attorney, is not eligible under the constitution. This is all a mistake. Mr. ROBERTS obtained his license to practice law the 22d, June, 1856, and has been a practicing lawyer ever since. We expect he will be practicing County Attorney after August next.

Our Illinois exchanges give further details of damages by the late storm. It extended also into Indiana. We see it stated that at Newport, on the Wabash, there was a perfect tornado, with a heavy rain and hailstorm. Several yoke of oxen, horses, etc., were lifted up, blown into the river, and drowned. Dwellings, mills, barns, etc., were blown down or unroofed. At Montezuma, a large number of hogs, cattle, and horses were killed, and the buildings seriously damaged.

SHIP BURNED AT SEA.—The ship Ostervald, of Castine, Me., F. H. JARVIS master, was burned 250 miles from the Balize, on Friday, May 7. The Captain has gone to Bremen, on the Bremen ship Carl, with \$25,000, saved from the burning vessel. The Ostervald was cleared at the New Orleans customhouse on the 27th of April for Liverpool, with the following cargo: 1,147 bales cotton, 6,972 barrels flour, and 6,000 staves.

WHAT SHALL I SING?—We are indebted to Messrs. N. C. MOORE & CO., music publishers, for a piece of music of the above title, composed by CARL O. EDELMAN; words by Rev. GEORGE LOREMER. The air is beautiful, and will become a favorite with our musical sisters. The words are sentimental, rather on the moon-shine order, but very reverend withal.

A MAN MURDERED BY A MOB IN IOWA CITY.—A man was deliberately murdered, on Thursday week by a mob at Iowa City, by being forcibly drowned in the river. From thirty to forty of the mob were arrested and lodged in the city prison. The man was understood to be charged with horse stealing and other depredations of a similar nature.

BANK STOCK.—Twenty-four shares of stock of the Bank of Kentucky sold in Philadelphia on the 15th inst., at 113 1/2, and thirty shares of the Bank of Louisville at 115.

U. S. Washington City Jury have fined JOHN B. HINES \$750 for refusing to receive the vote of JOHN CHAPMAN, a naturalized citizen, who brought the suit against Mr. H., as Commissioner of Election. It was proved that Mr. C. presented his naturalization papers from one of the New York Courts.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The News from Utah.

We had a further conversation yesterday with Mr. Gerrish, and received from him a more satisfactory account than was made public through the papers yesterday.

Gov. Cumming left Camp Scott on the 5th of April for Salt Lake City. The object of his mission to that city is not known. Mr. Gerrish says it was rumored at the Camp that the Governor had asked for an escort from Col. Johnston, but the Col. refused, saying if any escort went it must be the whole army. The Governor, under a Mormon escort, was met 45 miles beyond the Camp, by Mr. Gilbert. At Salt Lake City they were preparing to receive the Governor. "This all we have, that is reliable, from Mr. Gerrish."

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 15th contains the following, which throws some light on the matter and does not look much like peace with the Mormons.

"By private letter from Camp Scott, dated March 24, we learn that Lieut. Kane had reached Col. Johnston's camp. He remained about ten days in Salt Lake city, but effected nothing with Brigham a Young and the Mormons. He says the Saints have altered greatly since he knew them in the States. He was believed there that no arrangement could be made with the Mormons, that they were determined to submit to no terms that were likely to meet with the approbation of the agents of the Government."

"Col. Johnston had removed his camp to Fort Bridger and Col. Cook was on Smith's Fork. The Weston Weekly Plate Argus, of the 14th, has the following, which also contributes towards a correct understanding of the matter. The letter of Mr. Gilbert is of particular interest:

Mr. Blasingame, who has been with Kindred & Livingston, reached Atchison on Wednesday with the mail direct from the army. He reports that Gov. Cumming started on the 5th of April to go into Salt Lake City.

Capt. Marcy, who was sent to Santa Fe for stock, was met on his way to Camp Scott. It does not look as though Col. Johnston intended moving with his troops until reinforced.

The peace commissioners will in all probability reach his command before a move is attempted by the army.

We have been permitted to peruse a letter from Mr. Gilbert to his family in Weston. He left San Francisco on the 3d March, stayed two days at Salt Lake City, and was walkingly treated while there, though Brigham was not very communicative. Brigham had moved all his family and children out of the city. Mr. Gilbert met a large number of families going south and some coming in the opposite direction, and they all seemed very much bewildered. Mr. Gilbert met Gov. Cumming under a Mormon escort on Weber river going to Salt Lake City. They proceeded 45 miles on the route. At Salt Lake City they were making great preparations to receive Gov. Cumming."

Mr. Gerrish says that Gov. Cumming was bitten on the 25th of March, in the right arm by a dog that was supposed to be mad. The dog attacked several and was finally killed. The Governor was quite fearful and distressed about the matter.

The following extra, from the office of the Leavenworth Daily Times, May 14th, was received yesterday evening.

"Gov. Cumming entered into Salt Lake city 1st of April, by invitation. Most of the Mormons, men, women and children, had emigrated south, or were going to do so. His destination is not given."

"N. B.—Private letters received here and at the Fort say that the point of destination of the Mormons is Sonora, in Mexico."

Outrages in Kansas.

St. Louis, May 20.

Accounts from Kansas continue to speak of outrageous robberies by Montgomery's outlaws. Several stores and the post office at Willow Springs was robbed on the 11th. Heavy robberies were also reported in different parts of Johnson county. Three hundred families are said to have been driven out of Lynn county.

Montgomery holds a captain's commission under Lane, and it is understood his band have sworn to drive all pro-slavery men out of the Territory and to break up the land sales in July. They are also reported to have said that unless Denver withdraws the troops from Fort Scott, they will proceed to Leocompton and hang him.

Death of General Persifer F. Smith.

The following dispatch conveys the melancholy intelligence of the death of this distinguished veteran:

"Major General Persifer F. Smith, commanding the army of Utah, died at his quarters at Fort Leavenworth, 9th morning, at one o'clock. His remains will be taken East for interment, and will be escorted to the steamer on Wednesday, with a grand military escort. The command of the Utah forces now devolves upon General Hancey, who will be his successor."

The Late L. J. Harvie, Esq.—His Letter to Gen. Dudley.

As many absurd reports have been circulated throughout the community as to the supposed contents of the note addressed by Mr. Harvie to Gen. Dudley, all of which are alike destitute of the slightest foundation in truth, we have been permitted by Gen. Dudley to read the letter which it was supposed would serve as a clue to the motives which prompted the deceased to the commission of the act which so suddenly deprived him of life, while yet he was in the vigor of manhood. The letter simply refers to something terrible which is to happen—which is explained by the sad event—but would not otherwise have been understood, and which the writer says was not in the least anticipated by any person but himself, and assigns no reason whatever for the lamentable act.

This is the sum and substance of the entire letter. Further than this there is nothing in the letter which would tend to appease that morbid curiosity so predominant, which seeks to create a mystery out of the things the causes of which are as evident as the noon-day sun; and there is nothing in it reflecting upon the deceased which his most careful friend could object to being known, except for that natural disinclination on the part of his relatives to permit any thing so immediately connected with his melancholy fate to be laid before the careless multitude.

Lieut. J. J. Harvie died without one spot upon that honor which it was his greatest care through life to preserve without stain or reproach. There was nothing in his past career or in his circumstances at the time of his death to furnish the slightest cause to influence him to the commission of the fatal deed. Young, of excellent education, superior literary taste and attainments, possessed of a fortune which rendered him entirely independent, from a highly respectable and influential family both immediate and remote, there was no one whom social standing in this community was more elevated. He had the keenest sense of honor of almost any man whom we have ever known, and mingled with this the most delicate appreciation of what was due to the feelings of others. His whole bearing marked him as a man of the most elevated tone and character, and as possessed of the greatest tenderness, affectionateness, and nicety of sentiment and feeling. His greatest fault was that his sensitiveness and refined delicacy amounted almost to a morbid feeling. The only just and sensible solution which can be given to the motives which prompted him to it, that he was, usually so lucid, had for a brief time deserted his throne, and while bereft of it life seemed to him to be but a dreary and worthless waste. Even in his last moments his mind dwelt upon his relatives, who have lost in him a kind and most devoted brother. Let the sepulchre exclude from its slumbering tenant aught the slightest derogatory of his character.—Peace be to his ashes.—Commonwealth.

White Slavery in New England.

We extract the following from a letter published in the Richmond Enquirer, and dated the 5th inst., at Lowell Massachusetts:

As a freeman (?) of the North—a laborer—I desire to put a few lines for the perusal of your readers. You know that we are all freemen here, in name. You are also aware that we have a great army of philanthropists (great in number) and anti-slavery champions. Now to show you how they practice the theories of freedom they are so ready to preach, allow me to cite a few facts:—We have in New England a large class of people who are necessitated to hire away their labor for livelihood. Many of them, especially the operatives in our cotton mills, are as Hon. James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, has said, "essentially slaves." And at no time has this fact been more true than now. Our "cotton lords," who own our "cotton mills," all good black republicans, (?) take the advantage of the times, and actually force their operatives, making necessity their law, to work for starvation wages. These very people whom they profess to be so poor that they cannot get away, or do otherwise than submit. I ask what kind of slavery can be "black" than this, for the time being? None, when we consider the professions (hypocrisy) of their oppressors.

To illustrate, allow me to cite the case of Hon. Daniel Clark, of Manchester, New Hampshire. He was elected to the Senate in 1856, and in the short time since he made a "halfhearted" speech in the Senate in reply to Senator Hammond's so-called attack upon free labor, in which he endeavored to make it appear that the laborers of New Hampshire were very free and independent—lauding free labor to the skies. I am well acquainted in Mr. Clark's place of residence, and I know that the operatives of his own city are as free as those of Massachusetts, free to labor for starvation wages or become beggars. And a more glaring inconsistency in Mr. Clark's case is, that he dare not make such a speech in favor of free labor in his own city, because it would kill off his constituents' votes—the money ones—those who do the dirty pulling in political matters. This I know to be true, because three years ago, so present time, while the operatives of his city were on a "strike" for their rights, he was invited to address them, but I can assure you he made no "halfhearted" free labor oration. He merely addressed them as I have heard abolitionist lectures say Southern clergymen preached to slaves.

BOGUS REPORTERS.—The editor of one of the N. York papers complains that there are quite a number of men about that city who, under the pretext of being representatives of the press, thrust themselves into good society, get "comptimenter" tickets for balls, lectures, dinners, theatres, etc., and seriously compromise the journals which, for the time being, they pretend to represent. If the wishes to see this race of pretenders in all its glory he should visit the Metropolitan Police in the reporter's gallery of the Senate, and hanging about the House of Representatives, under pretence that they are "connected with the press," when, if the truth were known, it would appear that they are not in the employ of any newspaper. Some of them even carry their game so far as to obtain a reduction on their board-bills, and to send home large quantities of valuable public documents, obtained from members who believe their statements.—Wash. Union.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Of late, railroad accidents have become so frequent, that no man should start on a journey without calculating the chances of making provision for broken limbs, dislocated joints, or at the least, bruises and contusions. A good preparation would be,—as dictated by common prudence—a small package of liniment, a few strips of lint, plaster, and a bottle of BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT. For the want of the latter article on such an occasion, many a man has gone for months with an aching limb or joint, or with his face disfigured by sunburnt bruises. This valuable Liniment is, we believe, for sale by Druggists generally.

What it is Doing for the Sick.

Wm. Schuchman, Esq., the well known Lithographer, says: "I have frequently used Berhaves' Holland Bitters, and find it invariably relieves indigestion and debility."

Rev. Samuel Babcock, says: "I found special relief from its use, for a severe headache, with which I had long suffered."

J. W. Woodwell, Esq., says: "I have used Berhaves' Holland Bitters myself, and recommended it to others, knowing it to be just what it is represented."

Ald. Jonathan Neely, of Lower St. Clair, says: "I have derived great benefit from its use for weakness of the stomach and indigestion."

James M. Murphy, says: "After several physicians had failed, Berhaves' Holland Bitters relieved me from the pain from my heart and side, arising from indigestion."

DIED.

In Mayville, on Friday, May 14th, 1858, Mrs. THURMA SCOTT, wife of John L. Scott, Esq., in the 19th year of her age.

At the residence of Hon. R. H. Stanton, in Mayville, on Saturday, May 15th, 1858, RICHARD STANTON, infant son of Henry L. and Mattie R. Stanton.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

CLERK COUNTY COURT, ANDERSON CO.

We are authorized to announce A. P. RANDALL as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Anderson county.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW GOODS

R. W. BLACKBURN.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which are offered to the public on the very best terms. All orders to the East, or adjoining cities, PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Those desiring to pay CASH for goods, cannot do better than to call on BLACKBURN. He will be receiving New Styles of Goods during the season.

J. L. MOORE & SON.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for "CASH," or old customers on TIME. They solicit an early examination.

Save Your Horses.

"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scatches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other liniment."

J. W. HEWITT.

Foreman for American, Hardman & Wells' Fargo & Co.'s Express.

Gentlemen:—I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has perfectly cured him, and I can now take the above price for him.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES DORRANCE.

Every Planter, Teamster and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere. Beware of any other "Bragg's Liniment." It is a base imitation.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, N. Y. April 29th

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. JAS. WILLIAMS, for the cure of DYSPEPSY, and nothing but DYSPEPSY, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits, obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians acquainted with its properties, are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced, by observation, of its great efficacy in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function. Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this Elixir, been restored to perfect health, as attested certificates testify.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAPITOL HOTEL.

R. C. STEELE, Proprietor.

Frankfort, Ky.

May 22, 1858-1f

PROPOSALS FOR BOXES.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Frankfort, May 20, 1858.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the making and delivery of 430 boxes for packing and conveying to the public the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in the State. The boxes to be made of good seasoned plank, three quarters of an inch thick, each box to be 20 inches in the clear, but different depths, to-wit: 10 to be 12 inches deep, 175 to be 16 inches deep, 100 to be 14 inches deep, and 75 to be 12 inches deep, the same to be well and securely nailed with 8 penny nails, and in every respect to be made in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at the Book-Bindery of A. C. Keeton, Esq., in Frankfort, where said boxes are to be delivered on or before the 15th of July, 1858. Proposals must be directed to the undersigned, as Secretary of State, and endorsed "Proposals for Boxes." Bond with approved security under the penalty of \$500, will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded, for the faithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 10th day of June. May 22, 1858-1d

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC BOOKS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Frankfort, May 20, 1858.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of July next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in the State. The Books and Documents to be distributed are, the 18th volume of the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Registration Reports, Geological Reports, Acts and Resolutions, and five volumes of Documents accompanying each of said Reports, Commissioners Blanks, Registration Blanks, Blanks for Common Schools, and other documents necessary to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Fulton, Buchanan, Lincoln, Crittenden.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Hopkins, Henderson, Christian, Todd, Logan, Monroe, Warren.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Hart, Ohio, Breckinridge, Meade, Letcher, Jefferson.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Washington, Green, Cumberland, Adams, Boyle.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Pulaski, McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Sherb, Henry, Gallatin, Grant, Campbell.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Scott, Jessamine, Boyle, Pike, Clarke.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Bourbon, Nicholas, Greenup, Morgan, Lawrence.

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for, and the price of each separately, or for all of the districts in the aggregate, and the contract will be given to the lowest bidder, upon their executing bonds with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.

The proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the undersigned, as Secretary of State, at Frankfort.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

GIN.—If you want excellent Gin call at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

THE CELESTIAL ROSE.

Of all the species of the Rose, this is the most beautiful as well as wonderful. I am not aware that it is grown by any individual, but myself, in the United States. I obtained from China—hence its name "Celestial Rose." It blooms four times a year: once in each season. In Spring, the hue of the flower is a CHAMPAIGN PINK; in Summer, deep red; in Autumn, VIOLET; and in Winter, WHITE. The petals are of a beautiful color, and in Winter, WHITE AS THE FALLING SNOW. This Rose, when in full bloom, is as large as the Pine Apple, oval in shape, very compact, and remarkably odoriferous.

I will send by letter, ten seeds of this singular and magnificent Rose, to any one enclosing me \$10; or five seeds will be sent for \$5. No smaller number will be sold. The seeds may be planted any month in the year. Full particulars will be given as to soil and culture.

To those who possess a taste for rare collections of flowers and evergreens, and who manifest an interest in adorning and beautifying their homes, this advertisement will prove a welcome medium. No collection, be it ever so extensive, can be complete without the "Celestial Rose." It has been truly styled by the Orientals, "The Queen of Roses."

For ordering seeds, write your name, Post-office, county and State, in a plain, legible hand. Address me at Waynesburg, Green county, Pennsylvania.

WM. A. HARDIN.

May 20, 1858-3m.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS!

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THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, Disease of the Kidneys, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER & AGUE.

The various affections consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER.

SUCH as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colic, Pains, Headaches, Loss of Appetite, Dependence, Constipation, Bilious and Bleeding Piles, Nervous and Rheumatic, and Neuralgic affections, it has in numerous instances, proved highly beneficial, and cures almost all diseases of the stomach and liver.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Remedy, and its great success in most of the European States, its introduction in the U. S. was intended more especially for those of our unfortunate countrymen who are afflicted with the face of this mighty scourge. Meeting with great success among them I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of

